1:Layard E-5 (1914-1915) 1942
OO12 Malekula OO12

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY of VAO words appearing in this book, including, for comparative purposes, a few from the two Small Islands of Atchin (A.) and Wala (W.). Indonesian (IN.) and some Polynesian (PN.) roots have been kindly supplied by the Rev. Dr. A. Capell. Comparative material from Malekula and other Melanesian islands will be found in the relevant places throughout the text. 126

Owing to the phonetic peculiarities mentioned on pp. 25 and 219 (note 3), to the fact that the author's main philological work was done on Atchin and no detailed study of this kind was made on Vao, and to the inclusion of words recorded by Godefroy, the spelling of which did not always accord with his own, certain inconsistencies in spelling have been unavoidable, but these have, where possible, been indicated by a system of cross-referencing in the Glossary. Since it was known on Vao that the author spoke Atchin and all Small Islanders through trade and intermarriage are familiar with one another's languages and out of politeness help one another out by using occasional phrases from their interlocutor's dialects, it may be that a few Atchin words may have been included as belonging to Vao, but care has been taken to avoid this as much as possible, and in all known cases such Atchin words have been marked with the letter A.

The only Vao words included in this book which do not appear in the Glossary are personal names, names of ranks and some titles, all of which will be found in the Index.

The French Roman Catholic Marist Mission on the island had at the time of my visit compiled a considerable vocabulary which it is hoped still exists, and may one day be made available to philological students.

A feature shared by Vao with all the Small Islands, and found also in most Malekulan languages, is the existence of indefinite articles, usually beginning with *n*, such as *na-*, *ne-*, etc., but sometimes with *gh* preceding a great number of nouns. These being sometimes separable, but sometimes inseparable from the noun they qualify, they have been included hyphened on to the noun, but for the sake of comparison with other languages the noun, even if inseparable from the article, is placed in the Glossary under its own initial letter. Thus *na-ho* appears under *h*, not under *n*. In the few cases where there is not sufficient comparative evidence to make the correct separation, the noun appears without hyphen under *n*. Hyphens have also been used as far as possible, though with some exceptions, to indicate the component parts of all words.

LIST OF SUFFIXED PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 193

Suffixed pronouns, attached chiefly to kinship terms and terms indicating parts of the body, and occasionally to some other words, are:

Sing.			
1.	*-k(u)*[1]	e.g. *temak*, my father	*batuk*, my head
2.	*-m*	*temam*	*batum*
3.	*-n*	*temen*	*batun*

[1] Also *-aku*, see *mbambeaku*, my mother, p. 127.